

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, March 26.—Silver, 71.78c; lead, \$9.625@9.875; spelter, \$10.50@10.60; copper, \$31.00@35.00.

The Ogden Standard.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
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UTAH—Tonight fair, continued cold; Tuesday fair; rising temperature in west portion.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1917.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

WESTERN TROOPS IN THE FIELD

CALLING OUT ALL GUARDS

New Order Makes Total of Thirty-two Complete Regiments Summoned.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Twenty complete infantry regiments and five additional separate battalions of national guard troops have been ordered into the federal service for the protection of property in the event of possible internal disorder. The troops have been called out in eighteen western and middle western states not included in the list of similar orders made public yesterday.

The war department's statement follows: "Following additional national guard organizations have been called into the federal service for general purposes of police protection against possible interference with the postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities:

"Illinois, First, Fifth and Sixth regiments infantry; Indiana, Second regiment infantry; Iowa, First regiment infantry; Missouri, First and Third regiments infantry; Nebraska, Fourth regiment infantry; Minnesota, First regiment infantry; Michigan, Thirty-third regiment infantry; Wisconsin, Third regiment infantry; South Dakota, Third battalion of Fourth regiment infantry; North Dakota, second battalion of First regiment infantry; Colorado, first and second separate battalions infantry; Wyoming, second separate battalion infantry; Ohio, Third and Sixth regiments infantry; Washington, Second regiment infantry; Oregon, Third regiment infantry; California, Second, Fifth and Seventh regiments infantry; Idaho, Second regiment infantry; Montana, Second regiment infantry.

"Of these organizations the following are already in the federal service and in consequence will not be mustered out as originally planned: "Michigan, Thirty-third infantry; Colorado, first and second battalions; Ohio, Third and Sixth regiments. "It is requested that no details of locality be carried in the press with regard to further distribution of these troops unless given out by the war department."

The new order makes a total of 32 national guard infantry regiments called into the federal service for police purposes, supported by six battalions and several detached companies. They will be assigned to posts in connection with their police work by the commanders of the military departments, acting under instructions from the war department.

FRENCH ADVANCE SOUTH OF OISE

Repeated Attacks of Germans Repulsed and Heavy Losses Inflicted.

HOLD CAPTURED POINTS
Aerial Squadrons Drop 1,000 Kilograms of Projectiles on Factories.

PARIS, March 26, noon.—Notwithstanding the bad weather and the difficult state of the ground, the French continued last night to advance south of the Oise. The war office announces that French patrols reached Folembray, south of the forest of Coucy.

The statement follows: "Between the Somme and the Oise the Germans made repeated attacks during the night on the front between Essigny and Benay. All these attempts were repulsed and serious losses inflicted on the enemy. We maintained the positions captured yesterday."

"South of the Oise our advance was continued notwithstanding the state of the ground and the bad weather. We pushed forward our patrols beyond Folembray, south of the lower forest of Coucy."

"Five German airplanes were brought down yesterday. One of our aerial squadrons last night dropped 1,000 kilograms of projectiles on factories at Thionville and in the basin of the Bréle and also on the railroad stations at Conans and Montmedy."

"The Germans made heavy and useless sacrifices," the statement says, "in several attacks yesterday on positions captured by the French between the Somme and the Oise. Wherever they approached a French position they were thrown back by counter attacks."

U-BOATS SINK MANY VESSELS

Twenty-five Steamships, Fourteen Sailing Vessels and 37 Trawlers.

BERLIN, March 25.—(By wireless to Sayville, March 26)—The sinking of twenty-five more steamships, fourteen sailing vessels and thirty-seven trawlers, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 80,000, in the last few days is announced by the admiralty.

The statement follows: "In addition to the losses of ships already published in March, the German submarines during the last few days sank twenty-five steamships, fourteen sailing ships and thirty-seven trawlers, with a total gross tonnage of 80,000. On March 9 a German submarine annihilated by cannon fire a British biplane in the English channel."

Fourteen Americans Aboard.
NEW YORK, March 26.—The St. Louis, owned by the American line, left an American port on March 17, with thirty-one passengers, of whom fourteen were American citizens. Among her crew of 394 persons were 131 Americans.

WIDESPREAD CALL IS ISSUED TO ALL CITIZENS OF U. S.

President Issues Orders for Nation to Be Put on War Footing Immediately—Twenty Thousand Men Wanted in Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Naval recruiting officers throughout the country, under orders from President Wilson, today redoubled their efforts to bring the navy up to its full authorized strength of 87,000 enlisted men.

Meantime about twelve regiments of national guard troops in various states were reassembling to act as national police in important districts.

Arrangements also were being made to create on May 1 two new military departments on the Atlantic coast. Putting Nation on War Footing.

All three steps were in accordance with orders issued yesterday by the president to put the nation on a war footing.

About 20,000 men will have to be enrolled at once in order to bring the navy up to the required strength.

The men will be used to man the reserve ships.

The creation of the two new military departments was ordered as a means of dividing the immense responsibility now devolving upon the commander and staff of the eastern department.

Commanders Are Assigned.

Major General Leonard Wood, now in command of the Department of the East, is transferred to the newly created Southeastern department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., and Major General J. Franklin Bell, in command of the Western department, is transferred to the Eastern department, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.; Major General Hunter Liggett, in command of the Department of the Philippines, is transferred to the Western department, with headquarters at San Francisco, and Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, in command of the Department of the Panama canal zone, to the Northeastern department, with headquarters at Boston. Major General Barry and Pershing will retain command of the Central and Southern departments, respectively.

National guard organizations will be assigned to guard industrial plants and other property, public or private, in their respective states in case of war.

GEN. HINDENBERG PLANS CAMPAIGN ACROSS BORDER

Russians Receive News of Designs on Petrograd With Little Fear.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, March 25, via London, March 26, 11:15 a. m.—The news that Field Marshal von Hindenburg was planning a campaign against Petrograd was received at the capital with little consternation, evoking rather a spirit of confidence in the loyalty of the troops and their ability to protect the city.

It is undeniable that during the first days following the revolution the extreme radical and Socialist element aimed at taking advantage of the overthrow of the authority by sowing further discontent among the workingmen and soldiers. The cloudy state of mind of the peasant population, which, bewildered by the new vista of freedom and equality and having had little experience with liberty of any sort, imagined that it meant relaxation of every kind of authority and discipline made the propaganda of the agitators easy at first. But the prompt measures taken by the government and duma delegations removed whatever danger lay in that direction.

Army Will Be Loyal.
Telegrams have been received from every portion of the front affirming that the army can be relied upon to do its utmost to defend the country. M. Rodzanko, president of the duma, received a delegation from the army which declared:

"All officers and soldiers will defend the duma to the last drop of their blood. They will faithfully obey the provisional government and will strike the Germans to the last man."

Freedom from the censorship already has had a salutary effect in permitting the truth to be published about the new danger from a German attack without the usual accompaniment of extravagant rumors which in the past made news more alarming than the truth itself. The result is that without minimizing the danger to the country the press has accepted the declaration of the minister of war quietly and without alarm.

The Rech says, editorially: "It is the people who are fighting the enemy and not the government. Therefore, hiding nothing from our readers, we say definitely and clearly that danger is threatening our northern front. The enemy is preparing to crush our valiant army, which for two years has defended the roads to Petrograd. The Russian soldier understands better than ever before the importance of still resisting."

The Russia Volta says: "Russia is on trial. Von Hindenburg will try to realize his old dream of a move upon Petrograd. The army and people are facing a test which will become historical. Results can only come from an honest desire in the hearts of the Russian people for victory."

SHIPS ARE SEQUESTERED
PARIS, March 26, 10:30 a. m.—The Spanish government, says a Havas dispatch from Madrid today, has ordered the sequestration of the ships of several owners because they have refused to pay the tax of three pesetas (about 58 cents) per ton imposed by the minister of finance.

LIBERATED TOWNS IN GALA ATTIRE

Old Men, Women and Children Celebrate Freedom From German Rule.

GRAPHIC STORIES TOLD
Reign of Terror Preceded Departure of Their Enemies—Homes Destroyed.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 25, via London, March 26, 7 a. m. (From staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—The shattered French towns evacuated by the Germans celebrated today their first Sunday of liberty in two and a half years. It was a brave showing they made. Countless French flags fluttered in the sunshine from both ruined and half ruined homes and the women, old men and children who had passed through such a long ordeal of captivity strolled through the upturned streets dressed in the best clothes they could muster. The unconquerable French genius for dress revealed itself even in such pathetic bits of finery as the women could find.

Natives' Graphic Stories.

Here and there groups of the "Poilus" gathered to listen to the graphic stories of the natives concerning their experiences under German rule. The villagers dwelt particularly on the time of terror which immediately preceded the departure of their enemies. All civilians were herded in certain buildings from which they heard explosions and saw the fires which testified that their little homes were being destroyed. The towns where the inhabitants of the region were concentrated by the Germans were only half razed, while the outlying villages were completely burned down. In this way about half of a town was spared to about ten villages completely destroyed.

French Peasants Return.

Despite the devastation and ruin, many French peasants returned today to the sites of their former homes, seeking temporary shelter and bringing bits of furniture with which to begin life anew. They were not downcast, but cheerful, and almost gay in the enjoyment of their new liberty. In Roye a triumphal arch was constructed of evergreens and lavishly decorated with tri-colored flags. In the distance could be heard the reverberating echoes of the big guns, but the ceaseless booming was ignored by the people in the liberated zone, who seemed to think that the war must be over.

UNITED STATES REFUSES TO MAKE ANY MORE TREATIES WITH GERMANY

Clear Violations of Plain Terms of Pledges and Disregard of Rules of International Courtesy Have, in Effect, Abrogated Treaties Now Existing.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Germany's "clear violations" of the treaties of 1793 and 1828 and her "disregard of the canons of international courtesy" were assigned by the United States as reasons for refusal to reaffirm or extend these agreements. The note of refusal to Germany transmitted through Dr. Paul Ritten, the Swiss minister, was made public today by the state department and discloses that this government is considering whether Germany's conduct has not, in effect, abrogated these treaties.

The note says "in view of the clear violations by the German authorities of the plain terms of the treaties in question, solemnly concluded on the mutual understanding that the obligations thereunder would be faithfully kept, in view further of the disregard of the canons of international courtesy and the comity of nations in the treatment of innocent American citizens in Germany, the government of the United States cannot perceive any advantage which would flow from further engagements, even though they were merely declaratory of international law, entered into with the imperial German government in regard to the meaning of any of the articles of these treaties or as supplementary to them. In these circumstances therefore the government of the United States declines to enter into the special protocol proposed by the imperial government."

Existing Treaties Abrogated.
"The government is seriously considering," continues the note, "whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revised articles of the treaties of 1793 and 1799 have not been in effect abrogated by the German government's flagrant violations of their provisions, for it would be manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them. It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking has been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities."

The German note also made public today was regarded by officials as practically opposing a new treaty. Nations of either country, resident in the other, would in case of war, have been free from internment; most would have been entitled to remain indefinitely and those seeking to leave would have been free to do so with all their property. Enemy property, specifically including merchant vessels, would have been free from all sequestration except under laws applying to neutrals also, while contracts and patents would not have been cancelled, suspended or declared void.

All Germans Must Register.
The status of Germans in this country is not held to be affected by the refusal to reaffirm the old treaties, and there will be no general internments. The most serious project now in mind is adoption of the mild Canadian system by which Germans must register and remain within certain limits unless especially permitted to leave. Under this plan only 6,000 out of 8,000 Germans in Canada have been interned.

The activities of plotters already discovered and the certainty that more are to follow has not shaken the official belief that the majority of Germans will remain loyal.

Whether the treaties may be considered abrogated through Germany's action will depend upon the state department's view as to whether senate approval is essential. There is doubt whether the department alone can reach such a decision.

STEEL FOR NAVY BEING SOUGHT

Defense Board Negotiating With Manufacturers for Quick Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—An agreement with American manufacturers by which all structural steel needed for the navy's building program could be obtained quickly and at a fair price is being sought by Bernard Baruch of the national defense council. Mr. Baruch recently secured an agreement with copper producers by which the government will receive millions of pounds of copper at a fixed price, based on the average quotation for the last ten years. He will see representatives of the steel makers Wednesday.

Secretary Daniels tomorrow will consult steel companies and other contractors for material in destroyer construction. With orders out for twenty-four boats and more contracts to follow immediately, the work must be distributed among material contractors under a plan making for speedy delivery and use of all national resources.

AMERICAN SPY SENTENCED.
NEW YORK, March 26.—Sentence of a year and a day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta and a fine of \$1 was passed in the federal court here today on George Vaux Bacon, American newspaperman who pleaded guilty to going to England as a spy for Germany.

Secretary of Navy Appeals Direct to Young Men of Ogden

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1917.—Managing Editor Standard, Ogden, Utah: The President last night signed an executive order directing that the authorized enlisted strength of the navy be increased to eighty-seven thousand. He was authorized by congress, in case of emergency, to direct such increase in enlistment. New ships, and ships in reserve are being fully commissioned as rapidly as possible and the need is imperative for a larger enlistment to man them. There has been a net increase of over six thousand five hundred in enlistment since congress recently authorized an increase, but many more are needed, and needed now."

"Will you not emphasize this need by giving special prominence Monday, on the first page of your paper, to the president's order, and also by making an editorial appeal for new recruits for the navy?"

"The navy offers exceptional advantages to young men of stuff and ambition to serve in the first line for national defense. In this emergency you have the opportunity and the privilege of performing this public service, and I am confidentially appealing to you for your cordial and helpful cooperation. (Signed)

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,"
(Secretary of Navy.)

NATIONAL DRESS-UP WEEK

Saturday, March 31 to Saturday, April 7

Watch for latest dress up news in the Standard's

Spring Fashion Number, Thursday, March 29th

CIRCULATION OPPOSITION OF THE STANDARD

City Pd. 4000 point

3795

3500

3000

"Live Carriers"

"Dead Ones"

Reading Ogden Standard's Circulation Barometer, "Rising Rapidly"—"Storms Ahead." The above is reproduced from the "Standard Junior," a monthly publication, issued by the Ogden Standard Carrier Boys.

Cecil Jensen, the cartoonist, has been urging his fellow carrier boys to more strenuous effort to reach the 4,000 city paid circulation mark by April 1st.

The boys have made a remarkable showing, having gained 295 of the required 500 new subscribers in the first two weeks of their campaign.